

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

	385 Ket	385 Ket	385 Ket
385	01 b [p] ⁶⁰ [p-palatalized] ⁶¹ (free) [beta] ⁶²	[s-hacek-palatalized] ⁷² (free)	*/i/
385	02 t ⁰¹ *[r-trill]	11 j-fricative ³² (tag(-),transitional)	55 ash-long [epsilon-long] (free) [ash-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴ [epsilon-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴ (free)
385	03 t-palatalized ³⁰ *[s-palatalized] [t/s-hacek-palatalized] ⁶³ (free)	12 m ³³ [m-voiceless] ⁶⁰	56 a [a-front] (free)
385	04 d [r-trill] ^{02 64} (allo,neutral) */t/	13 n ³⁴ [n-voiceless] ⁶⁰	57 a-long [a-front-long] (free) [a-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴ [a-front-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴ (free)
385	06 d-palatalized ³¹	14 n-palatalized [n-voiceless-palatalized] ⁶⁰	58 i-bar ^{08 40}
385	07 k-prevelar [k] ⁶⁵ [g-prevelar] ⁶⁶ [g] ^{65 66}	15 eng ³⁵ [eng-voiceless] ⁶⁰	59 i-bar-long [i-bar-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴
385	08 q [x-uvular] ^{04 67} (free) [q/x-uvular] ⁶⁷ (free) [q-voice] ⁶⁸ (free) [gamma-uvular] ⁶⁹ [r-trill-uvular] ^{69 70} (free) [gamma] ^{69 71}	16 l-velarized ^{05 36} [l-voiceless-velarized] ⁶⁰	60 o-mid-dot
385	09 s	17 l-palatalized ^{05 37} [l-voiceless-palatalized] ⁶⁰	61 o-mid-dot-long [o-mid-dot-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴
385	10 s-palatalized ⁶³ (tag(+),free) */t-palatalized/	18 slottal stop ³⁸	62 upsilon
		19 h ³⁹	63 u-long [u-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴
		51 i *[e] [iota] ⁷³	64 o-open [o] ⁷⁵ [o-trema] ⁷⁶ (free)
		52 i-long [i-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴	65 o-open-long [o-open-half-voice-long] ⁷⁴
		53 ash [epsilon] (free) [e] ^{73 77}	
385	\$a Ket \$b Imbat \$d Yeniseian \$e C USSR (Yenisei River) \$f 850 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Marilyn Vihman (review)		
385	\$a Dul'zon, A. P. \$b 1968 \$c Ketskij jazyk \$g Tomsk: Tomsk Univ. pub. \$q informants		
385	\$a Krejnovich, E.A. \$b 1968 \$c Ketskij jazyk \$e Jazyki narodov SSSR, Vol. 5, 453-473 \$g Leningrad: Nauka		
385	\$a LONG VOWELS \$A Vowel length is always secondary, which explains why length is contrastive only in relatively few cases. Alternation in terms of vowel length serves to mark the plural for some substantives. (p.35) Vowel length may arise from the juxtaposition of two vowels or from loss of /glottal stop/ with compensatory lengthening, or from loss of medial [x-uvular] or [gamma-uvular]. (p.26-33)		
385	\$a OVER-SHORT VOWELS \$A "In unstressed position, especially word-finally or in monosyllabic auxiliaries, enclitics or proclitics, all Ket vowels become over-short, are strongly reduced and difficult to distinguish, so that the vowels /i-bar, a, o-open, upsilon/ come close to the sound "hard sign" (= [i-bar-over-short]?), while the sounds /i, e/ come close to "soft sign" (= [i-over-short]? or "hard sign." (p.26)		
385	\$a STRESS \$A "Stress is mobile. In two and three syllable words it falls either on the first or second syllable.... In a number of cases stress is phonological." (Krejnovich 1968, p.455) For discussion of the role of stress in Ket morphology, see Dul'zon 1968, p. 53-56.		

- 385 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C)(C) \$A Word initial two-consonant clusters may be produced by the addition of consonantal prefixes. Medially and word-finally three consonant clusters occur only rarely. (Krejnovich 1968, p.455)
- 385 01 \$A /t/ is "sometimes produced with aspiration, as in German." (p.43)
- 385 02 \$A Point of articulation of [r-trill] not specified. It is "somewhat softened in the vicinity of front vowels, like the corresponding German sound before long 'i.'" (p.38)
- 385 04 \$A [x-uvular] is "farther back than Russian hard /x/." (p.46)
- 385 05 \$A Precise point of articulation of /l-velarized, l-palatalized/ is not specified. /l-velarized/ "coincides in articulation with the corresponding hard Russian sound." (p.39) /l-palatalized/ "coincides in articulation with the corresponding Russian soft sound or pronounced somewhat harder, like the German 'l.'" (p.39)
- 385 08 \$A /i-bar/ is "somewhat farther back than in Russian." (p.30)
- 385 30 \$A /t-palatalized/ is most often medial, but appears also word-initially before front vowels and word-finally after any vowel. (p.43)
- 385 31 \$A /d-palatalized/ occurs initially and medially before any vowel. Rare in most Imbatskij subdialects. (p.42f)
- 385 32 \$A /j-fricative/ is "found almost exclusively in medial position, where it is often epenthetic between vowels, but in other cases derives from non-syllabic /i/...where front vowels meet any other vowels across word or syllable boundary, an etymologically unjustified /j-fricative/ often appears." (p.46)
- 385 33 \$A /m/ is rare word-initially; more common finally; often a morphophonemic variant of /b/ medially (in the neighborhood of /n/). (p.37)
- 385 34 \$A /n/ is rare initially, frequent medially and finally, especially as part of various affixes. (p.37)
- 385 35 \$A /eng/ is "common enough word-finally, fairly rare medially, word-initial in single instances." (p.38)
- 385 36 \$A /l-velarized/ occurs only before back and central vowels.
- 385 37 \$A /l-palatalized/ occurs in all positions, before or after any vowel.
- 385 38 \$A /glottal stop/ occurs "before or after vowels only, but in any position in the word." (p.48)
- 385 39 \$A /h/ occurs only before stem vowels. Preceding (affixal) consonants are devoiced (and may be aspirated); if a morphophonemic sequence C.h is intervocalic, the /h/ is lost and the consonant lengthened. (p.49f)
- 385 40 \$A /i-bar/ sometimes alternates with /u/. May replace /i/ after /q/. (p.30)
- 385 60 \$A Consonants devoice word-finally, following /glottal stop/, and before /h/ (across morpheme boundary). Affects /b/ and sonorants allophonically, /d/, /d-palatalized/ morphophonemically. (p.36, 49f, 38f; Krejnovich, p.455, general statement on sonorants; Dul'zon makes no such general statement, since sonorants have "no voiceless correlates in general," but mentions "frequent devoicing" word-finally of /n-palatalized/ and /l-palatalized/ and devoicing of /eng/ after /q/ word-finally.)
- 385 61 \$A /b/ may be realized as [p-palatalized] word-finally. (p.40)
- 385 62 \$A /b/ is spirantized between voiced segments except /m/. (p.40)
- 385 63 \$A /t-palatalized/ is often realized as [s-palatalized] or even [t/s-hacek-palatalized] after /n/. (p.44)
- 385 64 \$A /t/ and /d/ are realized as [r-trill] intervocalically. (p.38, 42f)
- 385 65 \$A /k-prevelar/ is realized as [k] (or [g]) before back vowels. (p.45)
- 385 66 \$A /k-prevelar/ (and [k]) is voiced between voiced sounds. (p.45) (A morphophonemic rule voices all obstruents where they occur word-finally followed by vowel-initial.)
- 385 67 \$A /q/ may rarely be realized as [x-uvular], and also varies freely with [q/x-uvular]. (p.46, 47)
- 385 68 \$A /q/ is sometimes voiced in voiced environment (e.g. after nasal). (p.47)

- 385 69 \$A /q/ is realized as [gamma-uvular] intervocalically or between vowel and voiced obstruent (p.47), where [gamma-uvular] may also be epenthetic or derive from /glottal stop/. (p.48)
- 385 70 \$A [gamma-uvular] may be realized as [r-trill-uvular]. (p.47)
- 385 71 \$A [gamma-uvular] is fronted to [gamma] before front vowels. (p.47)
- 385 72 \$A /s-palatalized/ is "frequently lisped...therefore heard as [s-hacek-palatalized]" (p.44) and described as "soft alveolar." (p.45)
- 385 73 \$A /i/ is lowered to [i_{total}] or [e] in unstressed position. (p.27)
- 385 74 \$A The long vowels are partially devoiced in absolute word-final position. (p.34)
- 385 75 \$A /o-open/ is realized as [o] only initially and, rarely, finally. Precise allophonic conditioning unclear. (p.32f)
- 385 76 \$A /o-open/ is sometimes realized as [o-tremal] in the vicinity of palatalized consonants. (p.33)
- 385 77 \$A /ash/ is raised to [e] in the environment of /i/. (p.28)